

ORIGINAL

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## **GREEN ORGANIC LIGHT-EMITTING DIODES**

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## **GREEN ORGANIC LIGHT-EMITTING DIODES**

### **CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS**

Reference is made to commonly assigned U.S. Patent Application  
5 Serial No. 10/184,356 filed June 27, 2002 and U.S. Patent Application Serial  
No.10/252,487 filed 9/23/2002 both entitled "Device Containing Green Organic  
Light-Emitting Diode"

### **FIELD OF THE INVENTION**

10 This invention relates to organic electroluminescent (EL) devices.  
More specifically, this invention relates to green EL devices having an emission  
peak less than 570nm and containing a selected combination of dopants including  
a stabilizing dopant.

### **BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

15 While organic electroluminescent (EL) devices have been known  
for over two decades, their performance limitations have represented a barrier to  
many desirable applications. In simplest form, an organic EL device is comprised  
of an anode for hole injection, a cathode for electron injection, and an organic  
20 medium sandwiched between these electrodes to support charge recombination  
that yields emission of light. These devices are also commonly referred to as  
organic light-emitting diodes, or OLEDs. Representative of earlier organic EL  
devices are Gurnee et al. U.S. Pat. No. 3,172,862, issued Mar. 9, 1965; Gurnee  
U.S. Pat. No. 3,173,050, issued Mar. 9, 1965; Dresner, "Double Injection  
25 Electroluminescence in Anthracene", RCA Review, Vol. 30, pp. 322-334, 1969;  
and Dresner U.S. Pat. No. 3,710,167, issued Jan. 9, 1973. The organic layers in  
these devices, usually composed of a polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon, were very  
thick (much greater than 1  $\mu\text{m}$ ). Consequently, operating voltages were very high,  
often >100V.

30 More recent organic EL devices include an organic EL element  
consisting of extremely thin layers (e.g. <1.0  $\mu\text{m}$ ) between the anode and the  
cathode. Herein, the term "organic EL element" encompasses the layers between

the anode and cathode electrodes. Reducing the thickness lowered the resistance of the organic layer and has enabled devices that operate much lower voltage. In a basic two-layer EL device structure, described first in US 4,356,429, one organic layer of the EL element adjacent to the anode is specifically chosen to transport holes, therefore, it is referred to as the hole-transporting layer, and the other organic layer is specifically chosen to transport electrons, referred to as the electron-transporting layer. Recombination of the injected holes and electrons within the organic EL element results in efficient electroluminescence.

There have also been proposed three-layer organic EL devices that contain an organic light-emitting layer (LEL) between the hole-transporting layer and electron-transporting layer, such as that disclosed by Tang et al [*J. Applied Physics*, Vol. 65, Pages 3610-3616, 1989]. The light-emitting layer commonly consists of a host material doped with a guest material. Still further, there has been proposed in US 4,769,292 a four-layer EL element comprising a hole-injecting layer (HIL), a hole-transporting layer (HTL), a light-emitting layer (LEL) and an electron transport/injection layer (ETL). These structures have resulted in improved device efficiency.

Quinacridones for example have been studied as emissive dopants for OLED devices, e.g., as described in US 5,227,252, JP 09-13026, US 5,593,788, JP 11-54283, and JP 11-67449. US 5,593,788 teaches that substitution on the nitrogen of the quinacridone improves stability. However, the stability of quinacridone derivatives as taught in the prior art, as well as other green emitters, is not sufficient for various applications. Thus, there is still a need for green-emitting devices with higher stability.

## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The invention provides an electroluminescent device having a cathode and an anode, an organic light emitting layer (LEL) containing at least one organic host material and a light emitting first dopant, and a layer containing a stabilizing second dopant wherein:

- a) the organic host material is capable of sustaining both hole and electron injection and recombination of electrons and holes; and

c) the second dopant is a stabilizing material capable of accepting energy of electron-hole recombination in the host material, the second dopant being selected to have a bandgap energy lower than the bandgap energy of the host material, but higher or equal to the first dopant;

10 wherein emissions from the first dopant and emissions from the second dopant, if any, have a peak emission in the OLED device less than 570 nm.

The invention also provides a display employing the device.

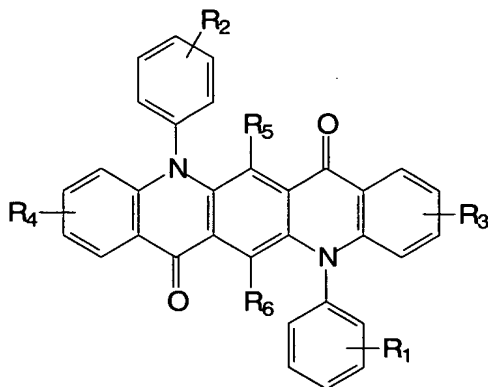
The device exhibits improved stability.

15 **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

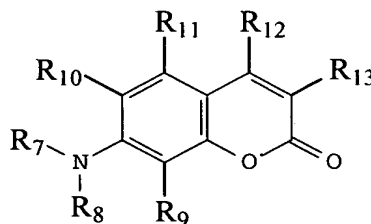
The Figure shows a cross-section of an OLED device of this invention.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

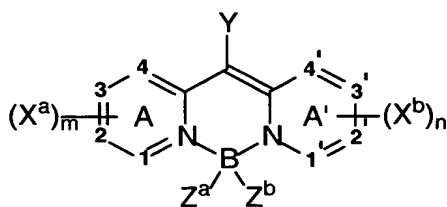
The invention is generally summarized above. Particular examples  
20 of green emitting first dopants are as defined in Formula 1, 2 or 3 and of  
stabilizing second dopants are as defined in Formula 4.



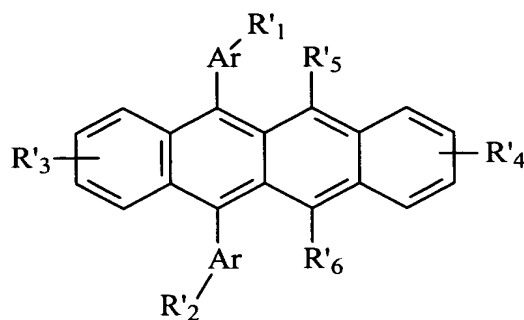
25 Formula 1



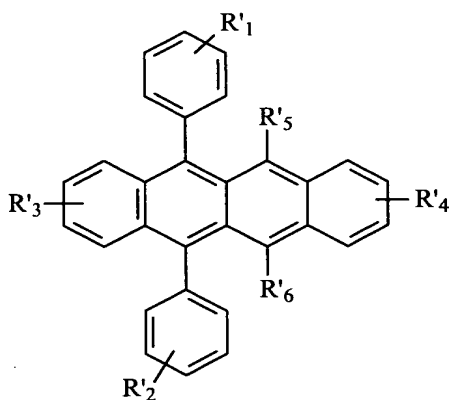
### Formula 2



Formula 3



Formula 4'



Formula 4''

5

In Formula 1,  $R_1 - R_6$  represent hydrogen, one or more substituents such as halogen, alkyl, cyano group, nitro group, hydroxy, alkoxy group, aryloxy group, aryl group, an alkylthio group, arylthio group or an aromatic heterocycle.  $R_1$  or  $R_2$  may form a fused aromatic or heteroaromatic ring to the phenyl moiety.  $R_3$  and  $R_4$  do not form fused aromatic rings to the central quinacridone structure. Suitably,  $R_1-R_6$  is: hydrogen, halogen, alkyl, aryl, or an aromatic heterocycle. Usefully,  $R_1 - R_4$  is hydrogen, halogen, methyl, phenyl, biphenyl, or naphthyl, and  $R_5$  and  $R_6$  are hydrogen (e.g. see Inv-1a and Inv-6a).

In Formula 2,  $R_9-R_{13}$  independently represents hydrogen, halogen, alkyl, alkoxy, alkylthio group, arylthio group, aryl, an electron withdrawing group such as a cyano group, nitro group or trifluoromethyl group, an aromatic heterocycle, or an heterocyclic ring fused to the aromatic moiety.  $R_7$  and  $R_8$

independently represent an alkyl group, aryl group, an aromatic heterocycle or a heterocyclic group fused together, and/or fused to the aromatic moiety.

Conveniently,  $R_9$ - $R_{12}$  is a hydrogen atom, a halogen, an alkyl group, an alkoxy group, a trifluoromethyl group, a phenyl group and  $R_{13}$  is conveniently a hydrogen atom, a phenyl group, a pyridine group, a benzoxazole or a benzothiazole group.

All of the ring substituents may be themselves further substituted, using substituents selected by those skilled in the art to attain a desired property.

Conveniently,  $R_7$ - $R_8$  can be an alkyl group or a heterocyclic group and both substituents are identical. Usefully,  $R_9$ - $R_{12}$  is a hydrogen,  $R_{13}$  is either a benzothiazole or a benzoxazole, either substituted or unsubstituted;  $R_7$ - $R_8$  are both methyl, ethyl or substituted or unsubstituted piperidine groups fused to each other and to the phenyl moiety.

In Formula 3, each  $X^a$  and  $X^b$  is an independently selected substituent, two of which may join to form a fused ring to the azine ring moiety;  $m$  and  $n$  are independently 0 to 4;  $Y$  is H or a substituent;  $Z^a$  and  $Z^b$  are independently selected substituents; 1, 2, 3, 4, 1', 2', 3', and 4' are independently selected as either carbon or nitrogen atoms. The device may desirably contain at least one or both of rings A and A', that contains substituents joined to form a fused ring. In one useful embodiment, there is present at least one  $X^a$  or  $X^b$  group selected from the group consisting of halide and alkyl, aryl, alkoxy, and aryloxy groups. In another embodiment, there is present a  $Z^a$  and  $Z^b$  group are independently selected from the group consisting of fluorine and alkyl, aryl, alkoxy and aryloxy groups. A desirable embodiment is where  $Z^a$  and  $Z^b$  are F.  $Y$  is suitably hydrogen or a substituent such as an alkyl, aryl, halogen, cyano group or a heterocyclic group.

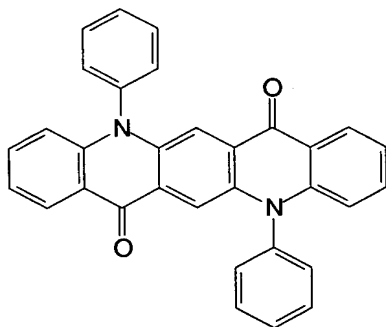
In Formula 4', each Ar is an independently selected carbocyclic or heterocyclic (N, O, or S containing) aromatic ring substituent and  $R'_1$ - $R'_6$  independently represent hydrogen or one or more substituents such as, halogen, cyano group, nitro group, an alkyl group, hydroxy, alkoxy group, aryloxy group, an alkylthio group, an amino group, an arylthio group, either an aryl group or an aromatic heterocycle, either of which can be fused to the phenyl moiety.  $R'_3$  and  $R'_4$  do not form fused rings to the central naphthacene structure. More preferably,

R'<sub>1</sub>-R'<sub>6</sub> is hydrogen, halogen, alkyl, aryl group fused or non-fused to the phenyl moiety. Most preferably, R'<sub>1</sub>-R'<sub>4</sub> is hydrogen, halogen, alkyl such as t-butyl, aryl such as pyrene, and R'<sub>5</sub> and R'<sub>6</sub> are hydrogen (e.g. see Inv-1b and Inv-3b). Each Ar ring is preferably a phenyl ring as shown in Formula 4".

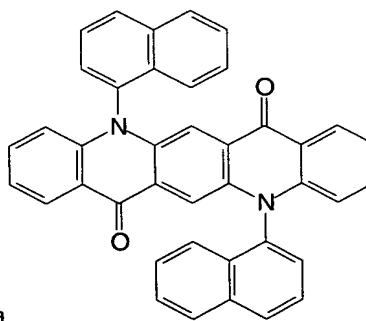
- 5 For formulae 1-3, if desired, the substituents may themselves be further substituted. The particular substituents used may be selected by those skilled in the art to attain the desired properties for a specific application and can include, for example, electron-withdrawing groups and steric groups. When a molecule may have two or more substituents, the substituents may be joined  
10 together to form a ring such as a fused ring unless otherwise provided.

The first and second dopants have a maximum green emission peak in an OLED device in the wavelength region of less than 570 nm, typically between 470-570, conveniently between 490-540.

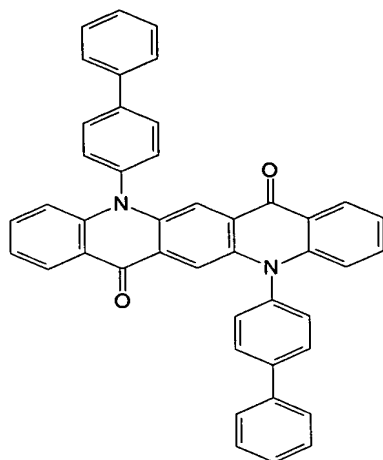
- Useful compounds of this invention include a combination of a first  
15 dopant from group Inv-a and a second dopant from group Inv-b.



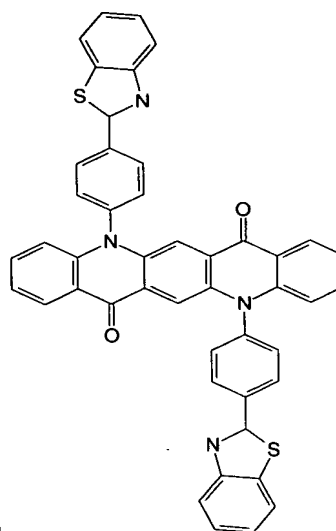
Inv-1a



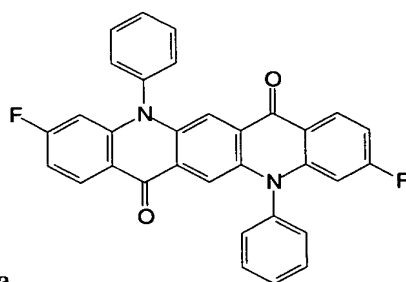
Inv-2a



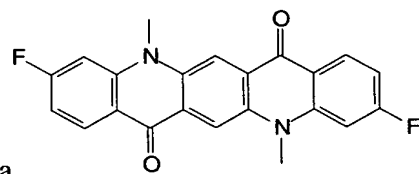
Inv-3a



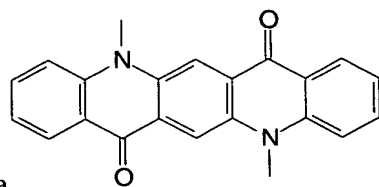
Inv-4a



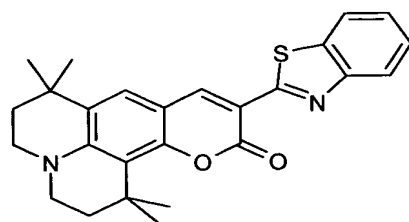
Inv-5a



Inv-6a

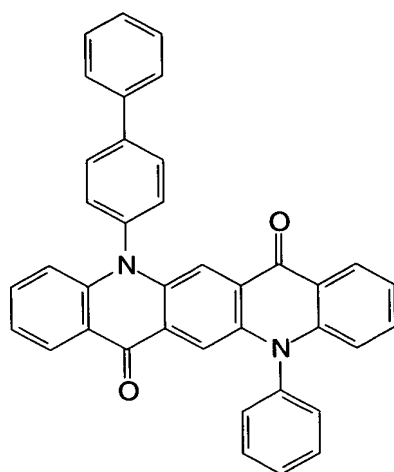


Inv-7a

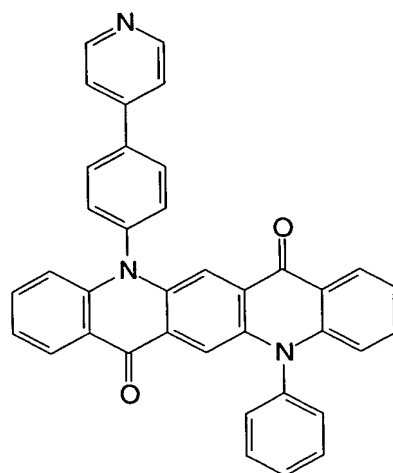


5 Inv-8a

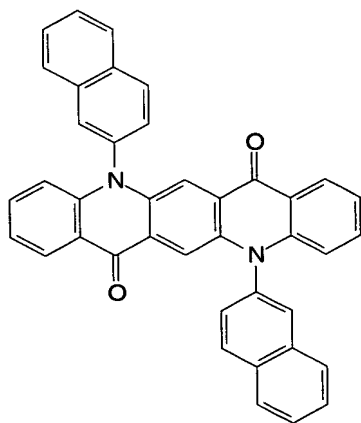




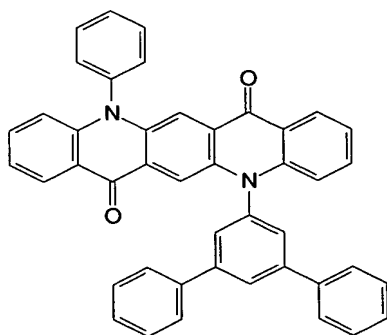
Inv-9a



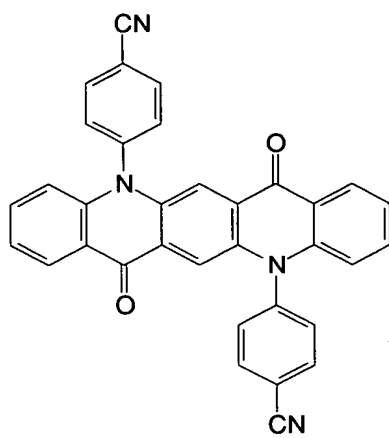
Inv-10a



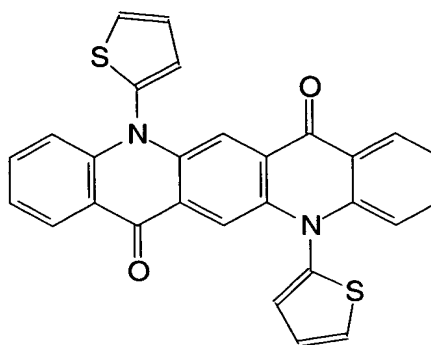
Inv-11a



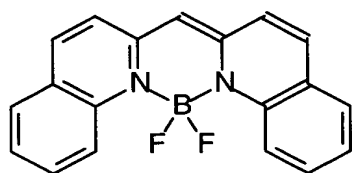
Inv-12a



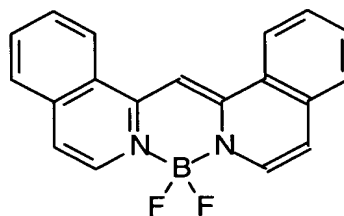
Inv-13a



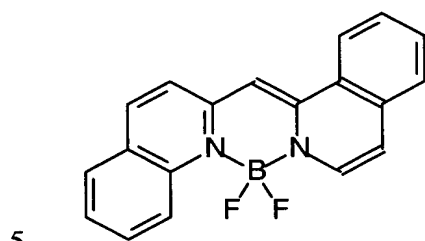
Inv-14a



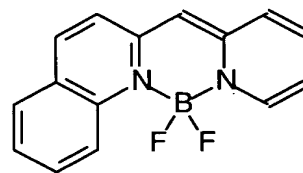
Inv-15a



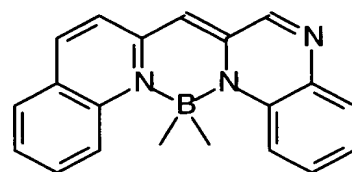
Inv-16a



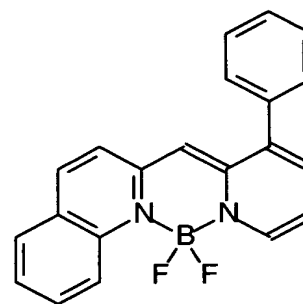
Inv-17a



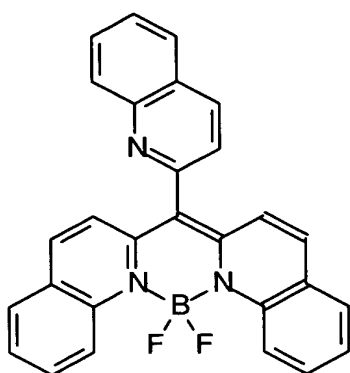
Inv-18a



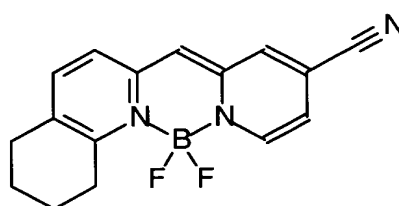
Inv-19a



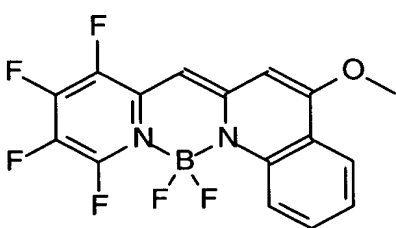
Inv-20a



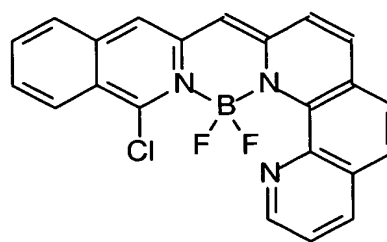
Inv-21a



Inv-22a

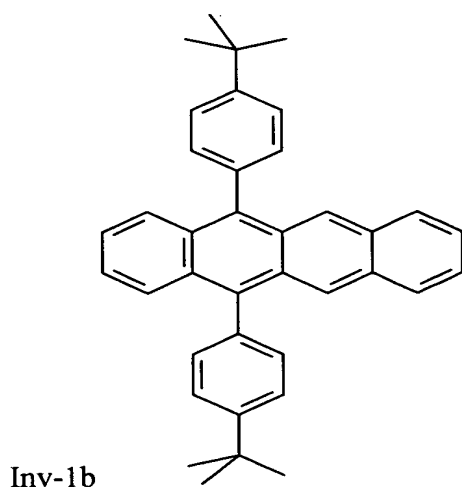


Inv-23a

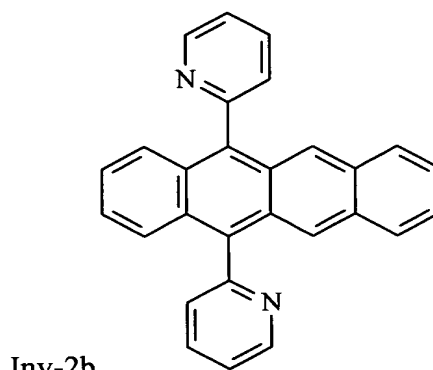


Inv-24a

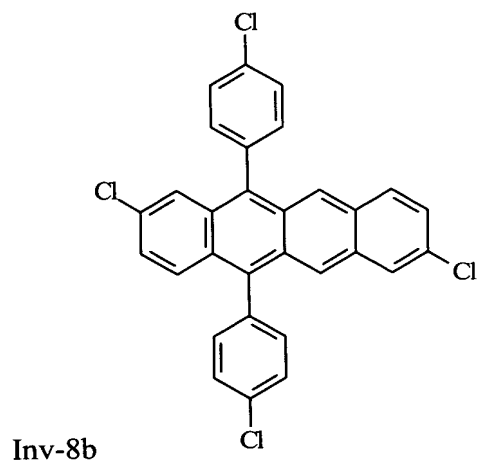
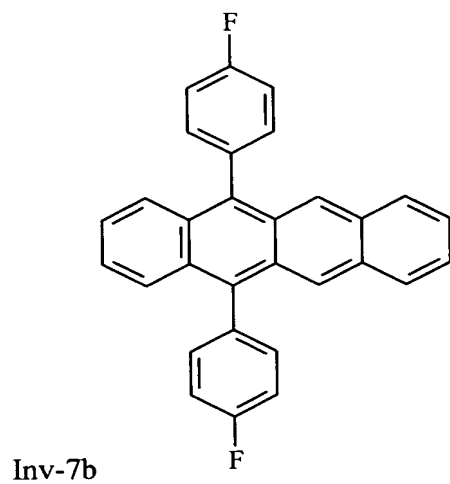
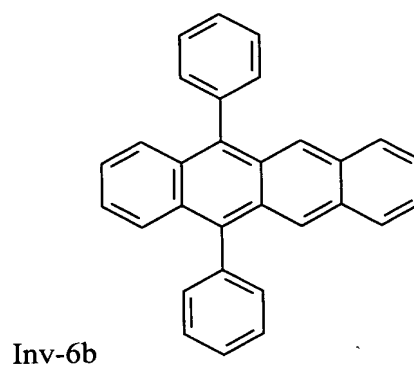
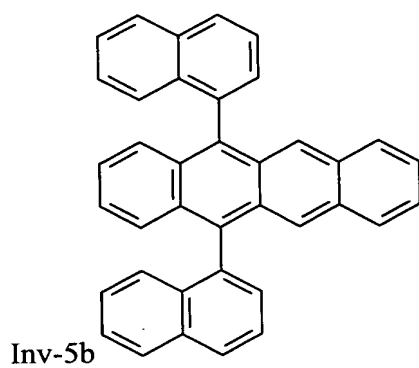
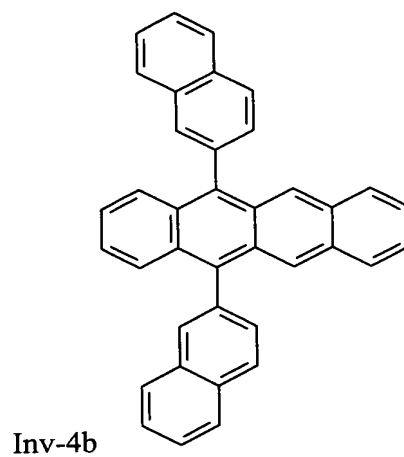
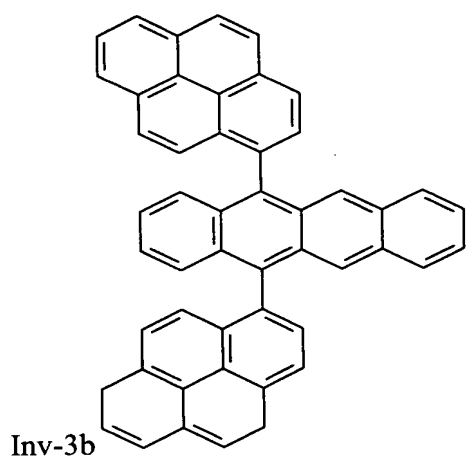
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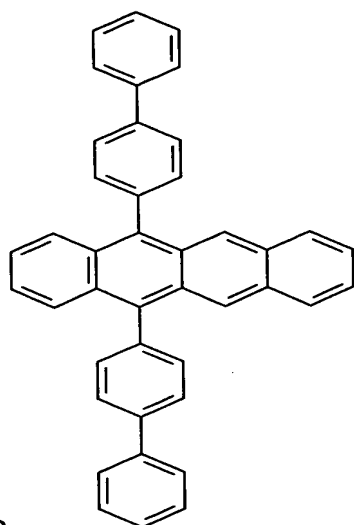


Inv-1b

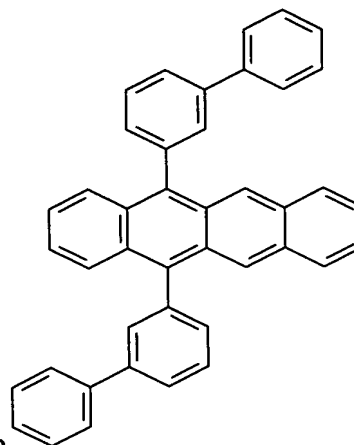


Inv-2b

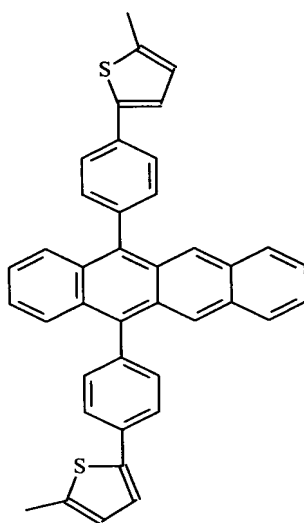




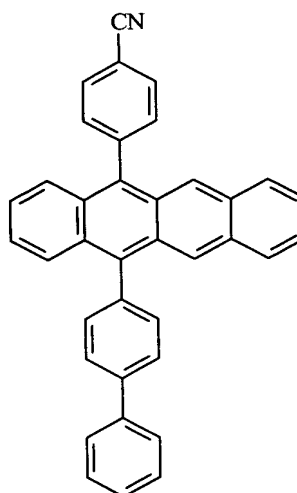
Inv-9b



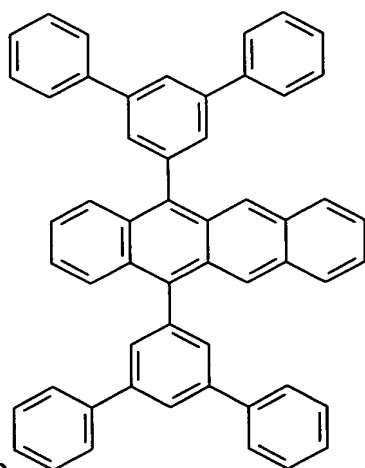
Inv-10b



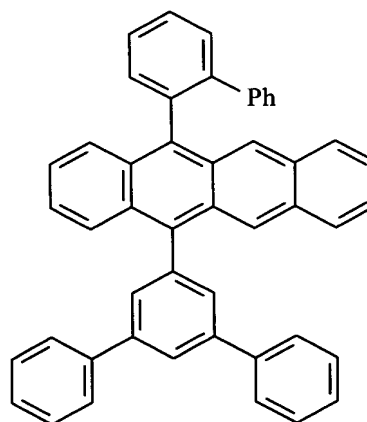
Inv-11b



Inv-12b



Inv-13b



Inv-14b

Compounds of Formula Inv-a and Inv-b are typically employed in a light-emitting layer comprising some amount of the inventive compounds combination molecularly dispersed in a host as defined below. Examples of useful host materials (defined below) include metal complexes, such as aluminum, magnesium, gallium of 8-hydroxy quinoline and similar derivatives, substituted derivatives of 9,10-diaryl anthracenes, distyrylarylene derivatives and mixtures thereof, and benzazole derivatives. Suitably, the host comprises Alq3, ADN, TBADN or a mixture thereof. Green emitter derivatives of this invention are typically used from 0.1 to 10% weight ratio to host, typically less than 3%, usefully between 0.5-1%. The stabilizer dopant levels are typically used between 0.1-10%, suitably less than 5%, with the most useful embodiment between 0.5-1%.

Embodiments of the invention contemplate including one or more stabilizing second dopants in layers other than LEL layers such as hole-transporting or electron-transporting layers. Embodiments of the green emitting devices of the invention have significantly improved operational and storage stability, exhibit good color and high luminance efficiency, and can be used in a wide variety of applications that require high efficiency and high stability.

#### General device architecture

The present invention can be employed in most OLED device configurations. These include very simple structures comprising a single anode and cathode to more complex devices, such as passive matrix displays comprised of orthogonal arrays of anodes and cathodes to form pixels, and active-matrix displays where each pixel is controlled independently, for example, with thin film transistors (TFTs).

There are numerous configurations of the organic layers wherein the present invention can be successfully practiced. A typical structure is shown in the Figure and is comprised of a substrate **101**, an anode **103**, a hole-injecting layer **105**, a hole-transporting layer **107**, a light-emitting layer **109**, an electron-transporting layer **111**, and a cathode **113**. These layers are described in detail below. Note that the substrate may alternatively be located adjacent to the

cathode, or the substrate may actually constitute the anode or cathode. The organic layers between the anode and cathode are conveniently referred to as the organic EL element. Also, the total combined thickness of the organic layers is preferably less than 500 nm.

5                   The OLED device is operated by applying a potential between the anode and cathode such that the anode is at a more positive potential than the cathode. Holes are injected into the organic EL element from the anode and electrons are injected into the organic EL element at the anode. Enhanced device stability can sometimes be achieved when the OLED is operated in an AC mode  
10       where, for some time period in the cycle, the potential bias is reversed and no current flows. An example of an AC driven OLED is described in US 5,552,678.

#### Substrate

                  The OLED device of this invention is typically provided over a supporting substrate **101** where either the cathode or anode can be in contact with  
15       the substrate. The electrode in contact with the substrate is conveniently referred to as the bottom electrode. Conventionally, the bottom electrode is the anode, but this invention is not limited to that configuration. The substrate can either be light transmissive or opaque, depending on the intended direction of light emission. The light transmissive property is desirable for viewing the EL emission through  
20       the substrate. Transparent glass or plastic is commonly employed in such cases. The substrate may be a complex structure comprising multiple layers of materials. This is typically the case for active matrix substrates wherein TFTs are provided below the OLED layers. It is still necessary that the substrate, at least in the emissive pixilated areas, be comprised of largely transparent materials such as  
25       glass or polymers. For applications where the EL emission is viewed through the top electrode, the transmissive characteristic of the bottom support is immaterial, and therefore can be light transmissive, light absorbing or light reflective. Substrates for use in this case include, but are not limited to, glass, plastic, semiconductor materials, silicon, ceramics, and circuit board materials. Again,  
30       the substrate may be a complex structure comprising multiple layers of materials such as found in active matrix TFT designs. Of course it is necessary to provide in these device configurations a light-transparent top electrode.

### Anode

When EL emission is viewed through anode 103, the anode should be transparent or substantially transparent to the emission of interest. Common transparent anode materials used in this invention are indium-tin oxide (ITO),  
5 indium-zinc oxide (IZO) and tin oxide, but other metal oxides can work including, but not limited to, aluminum- or indium-doped zinc oxide, magnesium-indium oxide, and nickel-tungsten oxide. In addition to these oxides, metal nitrides, such as gallium nitride, and metal selenides, such as zinc selenide, and metal sulfides, such as zinc sulfide, can be used as the anode 103. For applications where EL  
10 emission is viewed only through the cathode electrode, the transmissive characteristics of anode are immaterial and any conductive material can be used, transparent, opaque or reflective. Example conductors for this application include, but are not limited to, gold, iridium, molybdenum, palladium, and platinum. Typical anode materials, transmissive or otherwise, have a work  
15 function of 4.1 eV or greater. Desired anode materials are commonly deposited by any suitable means such as evaporation, sputtering, chemical vapor deposition, or electrochemical means. Anodes can be patterned using well-known photolithographic processes. Optionally, anodes may be polished prior to application of other layers to reduce surface roughness so as to minimize shorts or  
20 enhance reflectivity.

### Hole-Injecting Layer (HIL)

While not always necessary, it is often useful that a hole-injecting layer 105 be provided between anode 103 and hole-transporting layer 107. The hole-injecting material can serve to improve the film formation property of  
25 subsequent organic layers and to facilitate injection of holes into the hole-transporting layer. Suitable materials for use in the hole-injecting layer include, but are not limited to, porphyrinic compounds as described in US 4,720,432, plasma-deposited fluorocarbon polymers as described in US 6,208,075, and some aromatic amines, for example, m-MTDATA (4,4',4''-tris[(3-  
30 methylphenyl)phenylamino]triphenylamine). Alternative hole-injecting materials reportedly useful in organic EL devices are described in EP 0 891 121 A1 and EP 1 029 909 A1.



Hole-Transporting Layer (HTL)

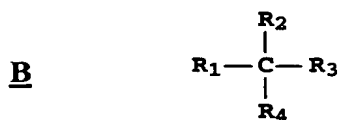
The hole-transporting layer 107 of the organic EL device contains at least one hole-transporting compound such as an aromatic tertiary amine, where the latter is understood to be a compound containing at least one trivalent nitrogen atom that is bonded only to carbon atoms, at least one of which is a member of an aromatic ring. In one form the aromatic tertiary amine can be an arylamine, such as a monoarylamine, diarylamine, triarylamine, or a polymeric arylamine. Exemplary monomeric triarylaminers are illustrated by Klupfel et al. US 3,180,730. Other suitable triarylaminers substituted with one or more vinyl radicals and/or comprising at least one active hydrogen containing group are disclosed by Brantley et al US 3,567,450 and US 3,658,520.

A more preferred class of aromatic tertiary amines are those which include at least two aromatic tertiary amine moieties as described in US 4,720,432 and US 5,061,569. Such compounds include those represented by structural formula (A).



wherein  $Q_1$  and  $Q_2$  are independently selected aromatic tertiary amine moieties and  $G$  is a linking group such as an arylene, cycloalkylene, or alkylene group of a carbon to carbon bond. In one embodiment, at least one of  $Q_1$  or  $Q_2$  contains a polycyclic fused ring structure, e.g., a naphthalene. When  $G$  is an aryl group, it is conveniently a phenylene, biphenylene, or naphthalene moiety.

A useful class of triarylaminers satisfying structural formula (A) and containing two triarylamine moieties is represented by structural formula (B):



25

where

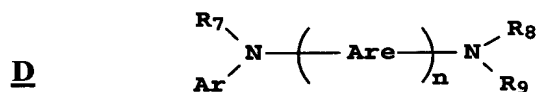
R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub> each independently represents a hydrogen atom, an aryl group, or an alkyl group or R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub> together represent the atoms completing a cycloalkyl group; and

5 R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> each independently represents an aryl group, which is in turn substituted with a diaryl substituted amino group, as indicated by structural formula (C):



10 wherein R<sub>5</sub> and R<sub>6</sub> are independently selected aryl groups. In one embodiment, at least one of R<sub>5</sub> or R<sub>6</sub> contains a polycyclic fused ring structure, e.g., a naphthalene.

Another class of aromatic tertiary amines are the tetraaryldiamines. Desirable tetraaryldiamines include two diarylamino groups, such as indicated by formula (C), linked through an arylene group. Useful tetraaryldiamines include  
15 those represented by formula (D).



wherein

each Are is an independently selected arylene group, such as a phenylene or anthracene moiety,

20 n is an integer of from 1 to 4, and

Ar, R<sub>7</sub>, R<sub>8</sub>, and R<sub>9</sub> are independently selected aryl groups.

In a typical embodiment, at least one of Ar, R<sub>7</sub>, R<sub>8</sub>, and R<sub>9</sub> is a polycyclic fused ring structure, e.g., a naphthalene

25 The various alkyl, alkylene, aryl, and arylene moieties of the foregoing structural formulae (A), (B), (C), (D), can each in turn be substituted. Typical substituents include alkyl groups, alkoxy groups, aryl groups, aryloxy

groups, and halogen such as fluoride, chloride, and bromide. The various alkyl and alkylene moieties typically contain from about 1 to 6 carbon atoms. The cycloalkyl moieties can contain from 3 to about 10 carbon atoms, but typically contain five, six, or seven ring carbon atoms--e.g., cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, and cycloheptyl ring structures. The aryl and arylene moieties are usually phenyl and phenylene moieties.

The hole-transporting layer can be formed of a single or a mixture of aromatic tertiary amine compounds. Specifically, one may employ a triarylamine, such as a triarylamine satisfying the formula (B), in combination with a tetraaryldiamine, such as indicated by formula (D). When a triarylamine is employed in combination with a tetraaryldiamine, the latter is positioned as a layer interposed between the triarylamine and the electron injecting and transporting layer. Illustrative of useful aromatic tertiary amines are the following:

- 15            1,1-Bis(4-di-*p*-tolylaminophenyl)cyclohexane
- 1,1-Bis(4-di-*p*-tolylaminophenyl)-4-phenylcyclohexane
- 4,4'-Bis(diphenylamino)quadriphenyl
- Bis(4-dimethylamino-2-methylphenyl)-phenylmethane
- N,N,N-Tri(*p*-tolyl)amine
- 20            4-(di-*p*-tolylamino)-4'-[4(di-*p*-tolylamino)-styryl]stilbene
- N,N,N',N'-Tetra-*p*-tolyl-4,4'-diaminobiphenyl
- N,N,N',N'-Tetraphenyl-4,4'-diaminobiphenyl
- N,N,N',N'-tetra-1-naphthyl-4,4'-diaminobiphenyl
- N,N,N',N'-tetra-2-naphthyl-4,4'-diaminobiphenyl
- 25            N-Phenylcarbazole
- 4,4'-Bis[N-(1-naphthyl)-N-phenylamino]biphenyl
- 4,4'-Bis[N-(1-naphthyl)-N-(2-naphthyl)amino]biphenyl
- 4,4''-Bis[N-(1-naphthyl)-N-phenylamino]*p*-terphenyl
- 4,4'-Bis[N-(2-naphthyl)-N-phenylamino]biphenyl
- 30            4,4'-Bis[N-(3-acenaphthenyl)-N-phenylamino]biphenyl
- 1,5-Bis[N-(1-naphthyl)-N-phenylamino]naphthalene
- 4,4'-Bis[N-(9-anthryl)-N-phenylamino]biphenyl

- 4,4''-Bis[N-(1-anthryl)-N-phenylamino]-*p*-terphenyl  
4,4'-Bis[N-(2-phenanthryl)-N-phenylamino]biphenyl  
4,4'-Bis[N-(8-fluoranthryl)-N-phenylamino]biphenyl  
4,4'-Bis[N-(2-pyrenyl)-N-phenylamino]biphenyl  
5 4,4'-Bis[N-(2-naphthacenyl)-N-phenylamino]biphenyl  
4,4'-Bis[N-(2-perylenyl)-N-phenylamino]biphenyl  
4,4'-Bis[N-(1-coronenyl)-N-phenylamino]biphenyl  
2,6-Bis(di-*p*-tolylamino)naphthalene  
2,6-Bis[di-(1-naphthyl)amino]naphthalene  
10 2,6-Bis[N-(1-naphthyl)-N-(2-naphthyl)amino]naphthalene  
N,N,N',N'-Tetra(2-naphthyl)-4,4''-diamino-*p*-terphenyl  
4,4'-Bis{N-phenyl-N-[4-(1-naphthyl)-phenyl]amino}biphenyl  
4,4'-Bis[N-phenyl-N-(2-pyrenyl)amino]biphenyl  
2,6-Bis[N,N-di(2-naphthyl)amine]fluorene  
15 1,5-Bis[N-(1-naphthyl)-N-phenylamino]naphthalene  
4,4',4''-tris[(3-methylphenyl)phenylamino]triphenylamine

Another class of useful hole-transporting materials includes polycyclic aromatic compounds as described in EP 1 009 041. Tertiary aromatic  
20 amines with more than two amine groups may be used including oligomeric materials. In addition, polymeric hole-transporting materials can be used such as poly(N-vinylcarbazole) (PVK), polythiophenes, polypyrrole, polyaniline, and copolymers such as poly(3,4-ethylenedioxythiophene) / poly(4-styrenesulfonate) also called PEDOT/PSS.

25

#### Light-Emitting Layer (LEL)

This invention is primarily directed to the light-emitting layer (LEL). As described above, the compound of Formula 1, Formula 2 or Formula 3 together with a second green dopant of Formula 2 is commonly used along with a  
30 host to yield green emission. The green OLED of this invention may be used along with other dopants or LELs to alter the emissive color, e.g., to make white. In addition, the green OLED of this invention can be used along with other OLED

devices to make full color display devices. Various aspects of the host of this invention and other OLED devices and dopants with which the inventive OLED can be used are described below.

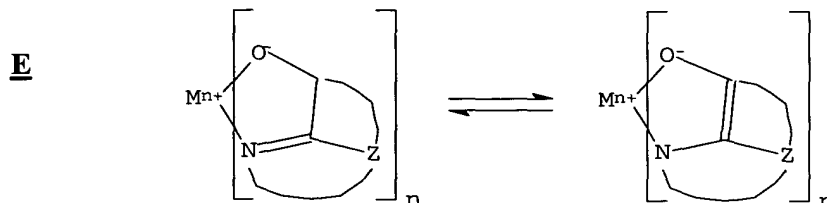
As more fully described in U.S. Patent Nos. 4,769,292 and  
5 5,935,721, the light-emitting layer (LEL) 109 of the organic EL element includes a luminescent or fluorescent material where electroluminescence is produced as a result of electron-hole pair recombination in this region. The light-emitting layer can be comprised of a single material, but more commonly consists of a host material doped with a guest compound or compounds where light emission comes  
10 primarily from the dopant and can be of any color. The host materials in the light-emitting layer can be an electron-transporting material, as defined below, a hole-transporting material, as defined above, or another material or combination of materials that support hole-electron recombination. The dopant is usually chosen from highly fluorescent dyes, but phosphorescent compounds, e.g., transition  
15 metal complexes as described in WO 98/55561, WO 00/18851, WO 00/57676, and WO 00/70655 are also useful. Dopants are typically coated as 0.01 to 10 % by weight into the host material. Polymeric materials such as polyfluorenes and polyvinylarylenes (e.g., poly(p-phenylenevinylene), PPV) can also be used as the host material. In this case, small molecule dopants can be molecularly dispersed  
20 into the polymeric host, or the dopant could be added by copolymerizing a minor constituent into the host polymer.

An important relationship for choosing a dye as a dopant is a comparison of the bandgap potential which is defined as the energy difference between the highest occupied molecular orbital and the lowest unoccupied  
25 molecular orbital of the molecule. For efficient energy transfer from the host to the dopant molecule, a necessary condition is that the band gap of the dopant is smaller than that of the host material. For phosphorescent emitters it is also important that the host triplet energy level of the host be high enough to enable energy transfer from host to dopant.

30 Host and emitting molecules known to be of use include, but are not limited to, those disclosed in US 4,768,292, US 5,141,671, US 5,150,006, US 5,151,629, US 5,405,709, US 5,484,922, US 5,593,788, US 5,645,948, US

5,683,823, US 5,755,999, US 5,928,802, US 5,935,720, US 5,935,721, and US 6,020,078.

Metal complexes of 8-hydroxyquinoline and similar derivatives (Formula E) constitute one class of useful host compounds capable of supporting electroluminescence, and are particularly suitable for light emission of wavelengths longer than 500 nm, e.g., green, yellow, orange, and red.



wherein

M represents a metal;

n is an integer of from 1 to 4; and

10 Z independently in each occurrence represents the atoms completing a nucleus having at least two fused aromatic rings.

From the foregoing it is apparent that the metal can be monovalent, divalent, trivalent, or tetravalent metal. The metal can, for example, be an alkali metal, such as lithium, sodium, or potassium; an alkaline earth metal, such as magnesium or calcium; an earth metal, such aluminum, or a transition metal such as zinc or zirconium. Generally any monovalent, divalent, trivalent, or tetravalent metal known to be a useful chelating metal can be employed.

20 Z completes a heterocyclic nucleus containing at least two fused aromatic rings, at least one of which is an azole or azine ring. Additional rings, including both aliphatic and aromatic rings, can be fused with the two required rings, if required. To avoid adding molecular bulk without improving on function the number of ring atoms is usually maintained at 18 or less.

Illustrative of useful chelated oxinoid compounds are the following:

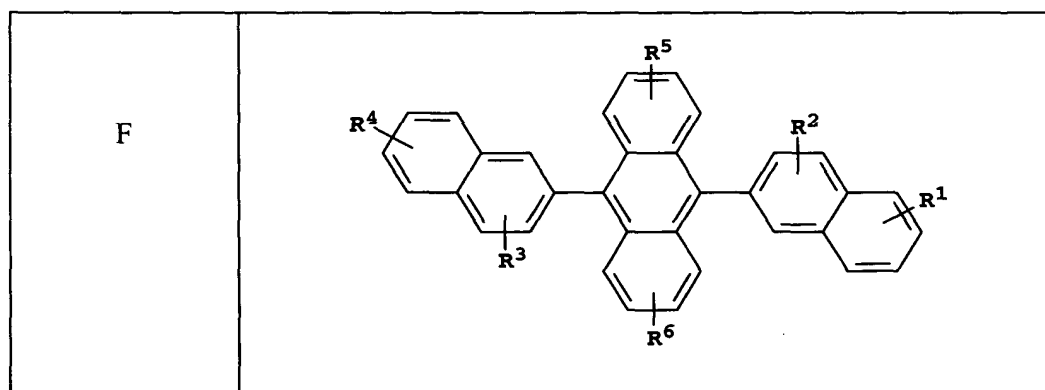
25 CO-1: Aluminum trisoxine [alias, tris(8-quinolinolato)aluminum(III)] (Alq)

CO-2: Magnesium bisoxine [alias, bis(8-quinolinolato)magnesium(II)]

- CO-3: Bis[benzo {f}-8-quinolinolato]zinc (II)
- CO-4: Bis(2-methyl-8-quinolinolato)aluminum(III)-μ-oxo-bis(2-methyl-8-quinolinolato) aluminum(III)
- CO-5: Indium trisoxine [alias, tris(8-quinolinolato)indium]
- 5 CO-6: Aluminum tris(5-methyloxine) [alias, tris(5-methyl-8-quinolinolato) aluminum(III)]
- CO-7: Lithium oxine [alias, (8-quinolinolato)lithium(I)]
- CO-8: Zirconium oxine [alias, tetra(8-quinolinolato)zirconium(IV)]
- CO-9: Gallium oxine [alias, tris(8-quinolinolato)gallium(III)]

10

Derivatives of 9,10-di-(2-naphthyl)anthracene (Formula F) constitute one class of useful hosts capable of supporting electroluminescence, and are particularly suitable for light emission of wavelengths longer than 400 nm, e.g., blue, green, yellow, orange or red.



15

wherein:  $R^1$ ,  $R^2$ ,  $R^3$ ,  $R^4$ ,  $R^5$ , and  $R^6$  represent one or more substituents on each ring where each substituent is individually selected from the following groups:

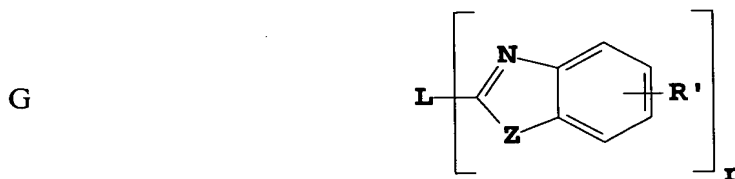
- Group 1: hydrogen, or alkyl of from 1 to 24 carbon atoms;
- Group 2: aryl or substituted aryl of from 5 to 20 carbon atoms;
- 20 Group 3: carbon atoms from 4 to 24 necessary to complete a fused aromatic ring of anthracenyl; pyrenyl, or perylenyl;
- Group 4: heteroaryl or substituted heteroaryl of from 5 to 24 carbon atoms as necessary to complete a fused heteroaromatic ring of furyl, thienyl, pyridyl, quinolinyl or other heterocyclic systems;

Group 5: alkoxyamino, alkylamino, or arylamino of from 1 to 24 carbon atoms; and

Group 6: fluorine, chlorine, bromine or cyano.

Illustrative examples include 9,10-di-(2-naphthyl)anthracene (ADN) and 2-*t*-butyl-9,10-di-(2-naphthyl)anthracene (TBADN). Other anthracene derivatives can be useful as a host in the LEL, including derivatives of 9,10-bis[4-(2,2-diphenylethenyl)phenyl]anthracene. Mixtures of hosts can also be adventitious, such as mixtures of compounds of Formula E and Formula F.

10 Benzazole derivatives (Formula G) constitute another class of useful hosts capable of supporting electroluminescence, and are particularly suitable for light emission of wavelengths longer than 400 nm, e.g., blue, green, yellow, orange or red.



Where:

15 n is an integer of 3 to 8;

Z is O, NR or S; and

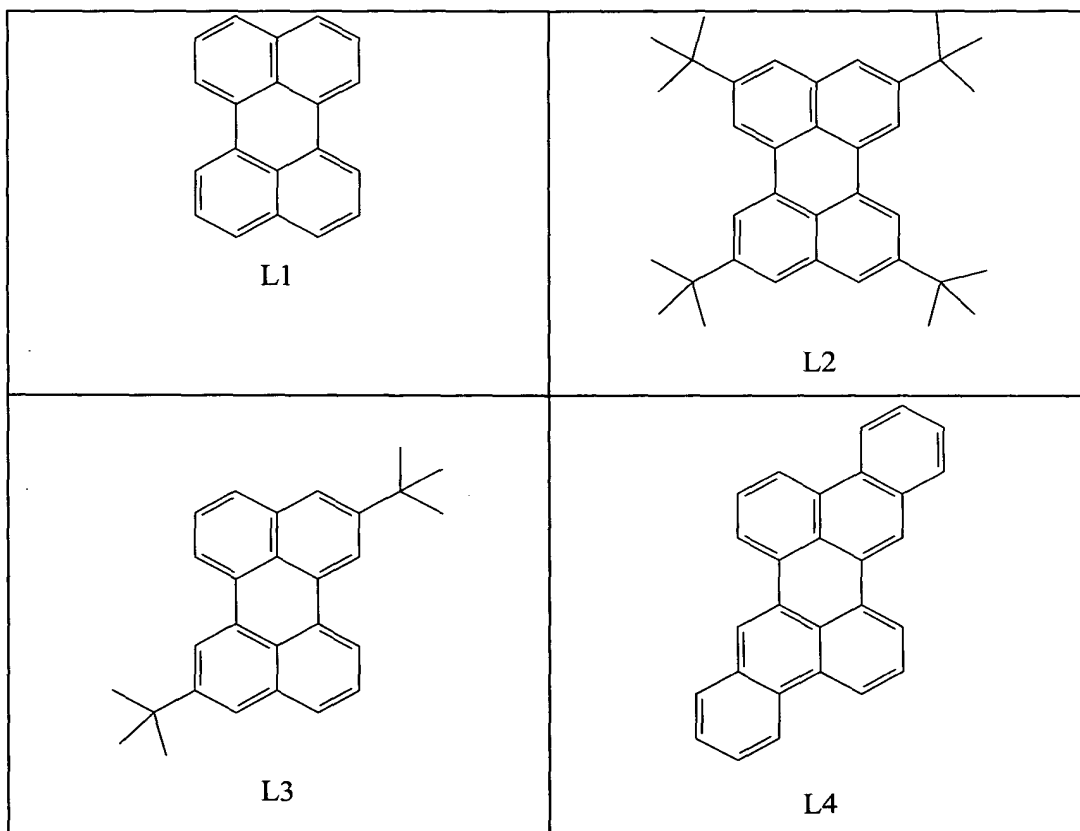
R and R' are individually hydrogen; alkyl of from 1 to 24 carbon atoms, for example, propyl, *t*-butyl, heptyl, and the like; aryl or hetero-atom substituted aryl of from 5 to 20 carbon atoms for example phenyl and naphthyl, furyl, thienyl, pyridyl, quinolinyl and other heterocyclic systems; or halo such as chloro, fluoro; or atoms necessary to complete a fused aromatic ring;

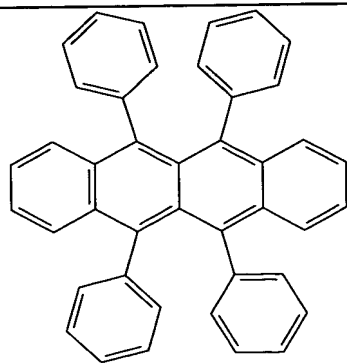
25 L is a linkage unit consisting of alkyl, aryl, substituted alkyl, or substituted aryl, which conjugately or unconjugately connects the multiple benzazoles together. An example of a useful benzazole is 2, 2', 2''-(1,3,5-phenylene)tris[1-phenyl-1H-benzimidazole].

Distyrylarylene derivatives are also useful hosts, as described in US 5,121,029. Carbazole derivatives are particularly useful hosts for phosphorescent emitters.

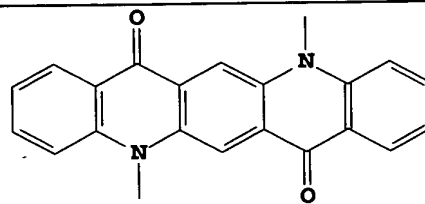


- Useful fluorescent dopants include, but are not limited to, derivatives of anthracene, tetracene, xanthene, perylene, rubrene, coumarin, rhodamine, and quinacridone, dicyanomethylenepyran compounds, thiopyran compounds, polymethine compounds, pyrilium and thiapyrilium compounds,
- 5 fluorene derivatives, perflanthene derivatives, indenoperylene derivatives, bis(azinyl)amine boron compounds, bis(azinyl)methane compounds, and carbostyryl compounds. Illustrative examples of useful dopants include, but are not limited to, the following:

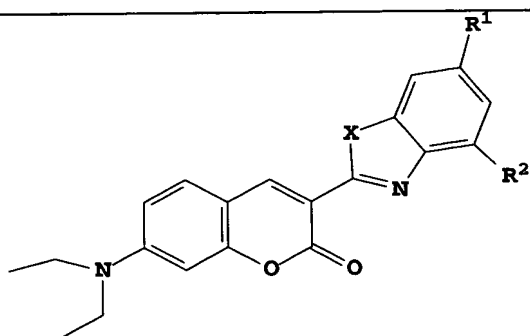




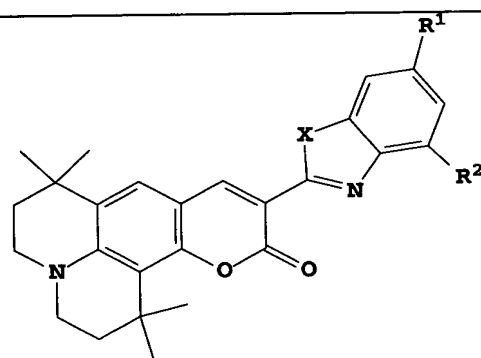
L5



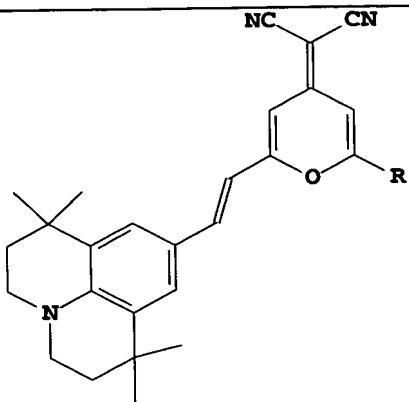
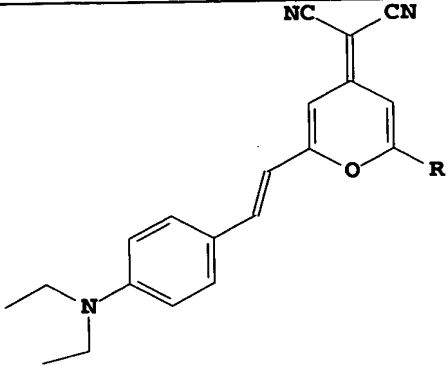
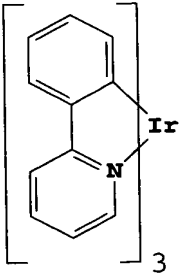
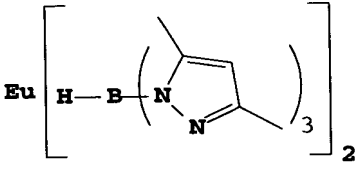
L6



	<u>X</u>	<u>R1</u>	<u>R2</u>
L9	O	H	H
L10	O	H	Methyl
L11	O	Methyl	H
L12	O	Methyl	Methyl
L13	O	H	t-butyl
L14	O	t-butyl	H
L15	O	t-butyl	t-butyl
L16	S	H	H
L17	S	H	Methyl
L18	S	Methyl	H
L19	S	Methyl	Methyl
L20	S	H	t-butyl
L21	S	t-butyl	H
L22	S	t-butyl	t-butyl



	<u>X</u>	<u>R1</u>	<u>R2</u>
L23	O	H	H
L24	O	H	Methyl
L25	O	Methyl	H
L26	O	Methyl	Methyl
L27	O	H	t-butyl
L28	O	t-butyl	H
L29	O	t-butyl	t-butyl
L30	S	H	H
L31	S	H	Methyl
L32	S	Methyl	H
L33	S	Methyl	Methyl
L34	S	H	t-butyl
L35	S	t-butyl	H
L36	S	t-butyl	t-butyl

 <p><b>R</b> _____</p> <p>L37    phenyl L38    methyl L39    t-butyl L40    mesityl</p>	 <p><b>R</b> _____</p> <p>L41    phenyl L42    methyl L43    t-butyl L44    mesityl</p>
 <p>L45</p>	 <p>L46</p>



### Electron-Transporting Layer (ETL)

Preferred thin film-forming materials for use in forming the electron-transporting layer 111 of the organic EL devices of this invention are  
5 metal chelated oxinoid compounds, including chelates of oxine itself (also commonly referred to as 8-quinolinol or 8-hydroxyquinoline). Such compounds help to inject and transport electrons and exhibit both high levels of performance and are readily fabricated in the form of thin films. Exemplary of contemplated oxinoid compounds are those satisfying structural formula (E), previously  
10 described.

Other electron-transporting materials include various butadiene derivatives as disclosed in US 4,356,429 and various heterocyclic optical brighteners as described in US 4,539,507. Benzazoles satisfying structural formula (G) are also useful electron transporting materials. Triazines are also known to be useful as  
15 electron transporting materials.

### Cathode

When light emission is viewed solely through the anode, the cathode 113 used in this invention can be comprised of nearly any conductive material. Desirable materials have good film-forming properties to ensure good  
20 contact with the underlying organic layer, promote electron injection at low voltage, and have good stability. Useful cathode materials often contain a low work function metal ( $< 4.0$  eV) or metal alloy. One preferred cathode material is comprised of a Mg:Ag alloy wherein the percentage of silver is in the range of 1 to 20 %, as described in U.S. Patent No. 4,885,221. Another suitable class of  
25 cathode materials includes bilayers comprising a thin electron-injection layer (EIL) in contact with the organic layer (e.g., ETL) which is capped with a thicker layer of a conductive metal. Here, the EIL preferably includes a low work function metal or metal salt, and if so, the thicker capping layer does not need to have a low work function. One such cathode is comprised of a thin layer of LiF  
30 followed by a thicker layer of Al as described in U.S. Patent No. 5,677,572. Other useful cathode material sets include, but are not limited to, those disclosed in U.S. Patent Nos. 5,059,861; 5,059,862, and 6,140,763.

When light emission is viewed through the cathode, the cathode must be transparent or nearly transparent. For such applications, metals must be thin or one must use transparent conductive oxides, or a combination of these materials. Optically transparent cathodes have been described in more detail in  
5 US 4,885,211, US 5,247,190, JP 3,234,963, US 5,703,436, US 5,608,287, US 5,837,391, US 5,677,572, US 5,776,622, US 5,776,623, US 5,714,838, US 5,969,474, US 5,739,545, US 5,981,306, US 6,137,223, US 6,140,763, US 6,172,459, EP 1 076 368, US 6,278,236, and US 6,284,3936. Cathode materials are typically deposited by evaporation, sputtering, or chemical vapor deposition.  
10 When needed, patterning can be achieved through many well known methods including, but not limited to, through-mask deposition, integral shadow masking as described in US 5,276,380 and EP 0 732 868, laser ablation, and selective chemical vapor deposition.

#### Other Useful Organic Layers and Device Architecture

15 In some instances, layers 109 and 111 can optionally be collapsed into a single layer that serves the function of supporting both light emission and electron transportation. It also known in the art that emitting dopants may be added to the hole-transporting layer, which may serve as a host. Multiple dopants may be added to one or more layers in order to create a white-emitting OLED, for  
20 example, by combining blue- and yellow-emitting materials, cyan- and red-emitting materials, or red-, green-, and blue-emitting materials. White-emitting devices are described, for example, in EP 1 187 235, US 20020025419, EP 1 182 244, US 5,683,823, US 5,503,910, US 5,405,709, and US 5,283,182.

Additional layers such as electron or hole-blocking layers as taught  
25 in the art may be employed in devices of this invention. Hole-blocking layers are commonly used to improve efficiency of phosphorescent emitter devices, for example, as in US 20020015859.

This invention may be used in so-called stacked device architecture, for example, as taught in US 5,703,436 and US 6,337,492.

#### 30 Deposition of organic layers

The organic materials mentioned above are suitably deposited through sublimation, but can be deposited from a solvent with an optional binder

to improve film formation. If the material is a polymer, solvent deposition is usually preferred. The material to be deposited by sublimation can be vaporized from a sublimator "boat" often comprised of a tantalum material, e.g., as described in US 6,237,529, or can be first coated onto a donor sheet and then  
5 sublimed in closer proximity to the substrate. Layers with a mixture of materials can utilize separate sublimator boats or the materials can be pre-mixed and coated from a single boat or donor sheet. Patterned deposition can be achieved using shadow masks, integral shadow masks (US 5,294,870), spatially-defined thermal dye transfer from a donor sheet (US 5,688,551, US 5,851,709 and US 6,066,357)  
10 and inkjet method (US 6,066,357).

#### Encapsulation

Most OLED devices are sensitive to moisture or oxygen, or both, so they are commonly sealed in an inert atmosphere such as nitrogen or argon, along with a desiccant such as alumina, bauxite, calcium sulfate, clays, silica gel,  
15 zeolites, alkaline metal oxides, alkaline earth metal oxides, sulfates, or metal halides and perchlorates. Methods for encapsulation and desiccation include, but are not limited to, those described in U.S. Patent No. 6,226,890. In addition, barrier layers such as SiO<sub>x</sub>, Teflon, and alternating inorganic/polymeric layers are known in the art for encapsulation.

#### Optical Optimization

OLED devices of this invention can employ various well-known optical effects in order to enhance its properties if desired. This includes optimizing layer thicknesses to yield maximum light transmission, providing dielectric mirror structures, replacing reflective electrodes with light-absorbing  
25 electrodes, providing anti glare or anti-reflection coatings over the display, providing a polarizing medium over the display, or providing colored, neutral density, or color conversion filters over the display. Filters, polarizers, and anti-glare or anti-reflection coatings may be specifically provided over the cover or as part of the cover.

## **EXAMPLES**

The invention and its advantages are further illustrated by the specific examples that follow.

### 5    Examples 1, 5, 9,13, 18, 23 – Comparative EL devices

Comparative EL devices not satisfying the requirements of the invention were constructed in the following manner:

10    A glass substrate coated with a 42 nm layer of indium-tin oxide (ITO) as the anode was sequentially ultrasonicated in a commercial detergent, rinsed in deionized water, degreased in toluene vapor and exposed to oxygen plasma for about 1 min.

a) Over the ITO was deposited a 1 nm fluorocarbon hole-injecting layer (CFx) by plasma-assisted deposition of CHF<sub>3</sub>.

15    b) A hole-transporting layer of *N,N'*-di-1-naphthalenyl-*N,N'*-diphenyl-4,4'-diaminobiphenyl (NPB) having a thickness of 75 nm was then evaporated from a tantalum boat.

20    c) A 37.5nm light-emitting layer of Alq doped with a first dopant from the “Inv-a” category, in an amount ranging from 0.25% to 2% was then deposited onto the hole-transporting layer. These materials were co-evaporated from tantalum boats. Herein, the doping percentage is reported based on volume/volume ratio. The specific dopants and amounts are indicated in Tables 1-6.

25    d) A 30 nm electron-transporting layer of tris(8-quinolinolato)aluminum (III) (Alq) was then deposited onto the light-emitting layer. This material was also evaporated from a tantalum boat.

e) On top of the Alq layer was deposited a 220 nm cathode formed of a 10:1 volume ratio of Mg and Ag.

30    The above sequence completed the deposition of the EL device. The device was then hermetically packaged in a dry glove box for protection against ambient environment.



Examples 2-4, 6-8, 10-12, 14-17, 19-22, 24-27 - Inventive EL devices

EL inventive devices were fabricated in the same manner as described above except that, the Alq emitting layer is doped with a combination of two dopants (the emitting “Inv-a” first dopant and the stabilizing “Inv-b” second  
5 dopant), one from each category Inv-a and Inv-b. The exact dopant percentages used are reported in Tables 1-6.

The cells thus formed in Examples 1-27 were tested for efficiency in the form of luminance yield (cd/A) measured at 20 mA/cm<sup>2</sup>. CIE color x and y coordinates were determined. It is desirable to have a luminance yield of at least  
10 about 7 cd/A and preferably greater than about 8 cd/A. An acceptable green for a high quality full color display device has CIE<sub>x</sub> of no more than about 0.35 and CIE<sub>y</sub> no less than about 0.62. The luminance loss was measured by subjecting the cells to a constant current density of 20mA/cm<sup>2</sup> at 25°C/70°C, for various amounts of time that are specified for each individual cell/example. The experiments were  
15 designed such that a selected first dopant was kept at a constant concentration, while a stabilizer second dopant was added at various concentrations and the effect of the addition recorded. The concentration of the first emitting dopant from the Inv-a category is the oncentration at which the dopant peaks in its performance. Stability for use in a display device is desirably less than about 40%  
20 loss after about 300 hours under these accelerated aging conditions. The results of this testing are shown in Tables 1-6.

**Table 1. Stabilizing effect of stabilizer Inv-1b on DPQA (N, N-diphenylquinacridone) Green Emitter**

Type	% First dopant <b>Inv-1a</b>	% Second stabilizer dopant <b>Inv- 1b</b>	cd/A	CIE <sub>x</sub>	CIE <sub>y</sub>	Luminance Loss (307h % loss RT)	Luminance Loss (600h % loss 70C)
Example 1 Comp	0.6	0	9.67	0.306	0.654	11 %	42%
Example 2 Inventive	0.6	0.3	9.19	0.304	0.653	4%	30%
Example 3 Inventive	0.6	0.5	9.04	0.310	0.651	3%	25%
Example 4 Inventive	0.6	1	7.04	0.309	0.649	3%	23%

The data from Examples 1-4 show the effect of the stabilizer dopant Inv-1b on DPQA. Comparative Example 1 shows the electroluminescent and stability properties of DPQA alone. When DPQA and t-butylphenyl naphthacene are co-doped in the emissive layer, the device properties reflect both the high luminance, and the stability enhancement of the stabilizer. It is especially useful in this case to use low concentrations of the stabilizer dopant, to retain the maximum luminance characteristic to one dopant, while gaining the stability benefit inherent to the stabilizer dopant.

**Table 2. Stabilizing effect of Inv-1b on Green Dopant Inv-6a**

Type	% first dopant <b>Inv-6a</b>	% stabilizer second dopant <b>Inv-1b</b>	cd/A	CIEx	CIEy	Luminance Loss (340h % loss RT)	Luminance Loss (235h % loss 70C)
Example 5 Comparative	0.5	0	7.26	0.310	0.636	19%	38%
Example 6 Inventive	0.5	0.25	7.76	0.311	0.636	17%	38%
Example 7 Inventive	0.5	0.5	7.83	0.310	0.639	12%	31%
Example 8 Inventive	0.5	1	6.67	0.316	0.636	11%	23%

The data from Examples 5-8 show the effect of the stabilizer dopant Inv-1b on another green dopant, Inv-6a. The data in this set illustrates the superior stability of the fluorinated dimethylquinacridone when co-doped with Inv-1b. Especially useful combination is 0.5% of Inv-6a together with 1% of Inv-1b in the emissive layer, as shown by Example 8. That particular formulation provided the best combination of high stability without a significant drop in luminance. It is also interesting to note that the emission color resulting from the combination of host and dopant 1 is not significantly affected by the addition of the second (stabilizer) dopant.

**Table 3. Stabilizing effect of Inv-1b on the Coumarin Inv-8a**

Type	% first dopant <b>Inv-8a</b>	% stabilizer second dopant <b>Inv-1b</b>	cd/A	CIE <sub>x</sub>	CIE <sub>y</sub>	Luminance Loss (340h % loss RT)	Luminance Loss (240h % loss 70C)
Example 9 Comparative	0.5	0	9.4 5	0.284	0.646	22%	43%
Example 10 Inventive	0.5	0.25	11. 6	0.289	0.649	22%	45%
Example 11 Inventive	0.5	0.5	9.6 3	0.292	0.646	16%	37%
Example 12 Inventive	0.5	1	8.2 2	0.298	0.643	13%	30%

The same stabilizing effect of Inv-1b was observed with the coumarin Inv-8a which a very high efficiency but a very poor stability by itself.

- 5 Example 12 provides a useful formulation of the two dopants, such that luminance only suffers about a 10% loss, while stability is greatly improved (compare 22% loss of luminance when Inv-8a is doped by itself, to 13% loss when co-doped with 1% Inv-1b at 25 °C).

**Table 4. Stabilizing effect of Inv-3b on DPQA**

Type	% first dopant <b>Inv-1a</b>	% stabilizer second dopant <b>Inv-3b</b>	cd/A	CIE <sub>x</sub>	CIE <sub>y</sub>	Luminance Loss (310h % loss RT)	Luminance Loss (240h % loss 70C)
Example 13 Comparative	0.6	0	8.23	0.310	0.647	7%	30%
Example 14 Inventive	0.6	0.3	8.46	0.311	0.648	3%	23%
Example 15 Inventive	0.6	0.5	7.20	0.313	0.641	5%	18%
Example 16 Inventive	0.6	0.8	6.25	0.317	0.641	5%	13%
Example 17 Inventive	0.6	1	5.75	0.319	0.640	10%	12%

The data illustrated by Examples 13-17 show the effect of the stabilizer dopant Inv-3b on DPQA. The same trend is observed as with the stabilizer Inv-1b: as stabilizer is added to the emissive layer containing DPQA, the lifetime of the device increases (as illustrated by the numbers in the last column), however the efficiency of the device decreases. An especially useful combination is 0.6% of DPQA (Inv-1a) together with 0.5-0.8% Inv-3b in the emissive layer, as shown by Examples 15 and 16.

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**Table 5. Stabilizing effect of Inv-3b on Inv-6a (fluorinated dimethylquinacridone)**

Type	% first dopant <b>Inv-6a</b>	% stabilizer second dopant <b>Inv-3b</b>	cd/ A	CIE <sub>x</sub>	CIE <sub>y</sub>	Luminance Loss (320h % loss RT)	Luminance Loss (215h % loss 70C)
Example 18 Comparative	0.5	0	5.7 1	0.314	0.635	18%	34%
Example 19 Inventive	0.5	0.3	6.2 8	0.314	0.637	14%	27%
Example 20 Inventive	0.5	0.5	5.1 4	0.318	0.634	10%	20%
Example 21 Inventive	0.5	1	4.3 8	0.323	0.631	7%	15%
Example 22 Inventive	0.5	2	3.8	0.330	0.627	5%	7%

5 This stabilizer, dipyrenenaphthacene (DpyN), shows the same stabilizing effect on Inv-6a as the analogous stabilizer di-  
tbutylphenylnaphthacene. Especially useful for practical applications are concentrations of the stabilizer where the loss in efficiency is relatively small and the gain in stability is high. Examples 20 and 21 show that, with this particular dopant, the stabilizer gives best results at concentrations between 0.5% and 1%.

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**Table 6. Stabilizing effect of Inv-3b on Coumarin Inv-8a**

Type	% first dopant <b>Inv-8a</b>	% stabilizer second dopant <b>Inv-3b</b>	cd/A	CIEx	CIExy	Luminance Loss (340h % loss RT)	Luminance Loss (240h % loss 70C)
Example 23 Comparative	0.5	0	9.36	0.289	0.646	23%	45%
Example 24 Inventive	0.5	0.3	8.92	0.296	0.644	12%	35%
Example 25 Inventive	0.5	0.5	7.71	0.299	0.646	8%	30%
Example 26 Inventive	0.5	0.8	6.72	0.309	0.640	8%	22%
Example 27 Inventive	0.5	1	5.71	0.316	0.637	8%	20%

The effect of the stabilizer DPyN on the coumarin dopant is reflected in Table 6. As seen with other dopants, it is beneficial to keep the stabilizer concentration low (0.5-0.8%) as shown by Examples 25 and 26.

The data from examples 1-27 shows the stabilizing effect of naphthalene green emitting dopants, when co-doped in the green layer with quinacridone or coumarin dopants. The stability effect is especially useful when the doping levels of the stabilizer are below 1%, such that the loss of luminance, usually encountered when stabilizers are introduced in the emissive layer, is small (10-15%) and the stability improvement doubles or triples. In addition, the data shows that the color of the emitting dopant (CIEx,y coordinates) is not significantly affected at low levels of the stabilizer dopant (0.25 -1% of the host), which is another advantage.

The entire contents of the patents and other publications referred to in this specification are incorporated herein by reference. The invention has been described in detail with particular reference to certain preferred embodiments

thereof, but it will be understood that variations and modifications can be effected within the spirit and scope of the invention.



**PARTS LIST**

101	Substrate
103	Anode
105	Hole-Injecting layer (HIL)
107	Hole-Transporting layer (HTL)
109	Light-Emitting layer (LEL)
111	Electron-Transporting layer (ETL)
113	Cathode